

# The Carroll Free Press.

R. HATTON, EDITOR.

Carrollton, Friday, July 20, 1849.

## Northern and Southern face.

We ask attention to the lengthy editorial of Father Ritchie of the Washington Union, copied in today's paper. Whilst in Ohio and most of the Northern States, a miserable lame attempt is made to show that the Whigs are opposed to the Wilnot Proviso, we find the organ of the Locofoco party at Washington sending his missives to the South, charging that "THE WHOLE WHIG PARTY OF THE NORTH STAND UPON THE FREE SOIL PRINCIPLE"—that "the Whig party is a GREAT COALITION OF WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS FROM THE ARROSTOCK TO THE RIO GRANDE." The object is very apparent. In August elections are to be held in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and in North Carolina. He is at work, therefore, with his accustomed industry and cunning, and with more than his accustomed audacity, endeavoring to arouse all the pro-slavery advocates, all the old Nullifiers, all the enemies of the Wilnot Proviso to unite against the Whigs, their uncompromising opponents. He is unceasingly charging the fact which Ohio Locofocos are stoutly denying, that the Whig party has ever been identified with the principles of the Wilnot Proviso.

Look at it, Whigs of Carroll. In our own county a Locofoco editor, who in times past exhausted his vocabulary of billingsgate in heaping epithets upon "Whig Abolitionists," becomes a great Reformer—and charges that the Whigs have always been the advocates of Slavery. Having advocated the annexation of Texas, voted for Cass and Butler and approved of the Nicholson letter, denounces the Whigs as enemies of freedom, and favorable to the extension of Slavery. And at the same time the man of the Union, who originated the idea of painting Gen. Cass with two faces, gives the lie to these Northern Locofoco small-fry, by declaring in the voice of a stentor, "These Whigs went in a body for Taylor, Fillmore and Free Soil."

What perhaps should be more surprising—what out herods Herod—we at times find creatures professing to have been Whigs uniting with these political tricksters in their nefarious work. These, like some whose infamy history has perpetuated, having got all the Whigs had to give, have sold their foreheads of brass and tongues of venom to the opposition.

But while their treachery may awaken a momentary feeling of indignation, they create no alarm. They will in the end prove as harmless enemies, as they have been faithless and inefficient friends.

## The Hue and Cry.

The Locofoco press of every grade, still keeps up the piteous wail of "proscription." Not a removal has taken place under the new Administration, from Burk of the Patent office down to the postmaster, but the cry has gone forth—"the guillotine is at play—another head is off—the work of decapitation is coming near, our hearths and firesides." The valiant old man of the Union never thinks of Mr. S. Semple, the Hanoverian Captain, who on the very first fire from the enemy, cried out to his men, "run boys, run, or we will every last one of us be killed." Father Ritchie rather encourages his "boys" to hold on to the seat. They may lose their heads—but they will have the satisfaction of dying with a mouth full.

An office may have been proscribed to the basest political purposes, but the incumbent must not be removed! He may have reviled the President, libelled the Cabinet, and endeavored by false and scandalous publications to injure the efficiency of the administration at home and abroad; but it would be a violation of good faith—it would be proscription for opinion's sake to have him removed! A Marshal may have defrauded the Government of a large amount of its dues—may have used his ill-gotten treasure to line his own purse, and strengthen the enemies of the administration—but he must not be removed! It would be contrary to old democratic usage. A petty postmaster may have obtained his place by fraud, and held it in opposition to the will of a majority of all parties doing business with him—he may have used his office for selfish or political purposes—may have insulted the many whom he first displeased—and failed to maintain the reputation of a faithful officer, but he must not be removed—that would be refined cruelty—that would be "waging war on all ages, sexes and conditions."

Now we are not advocates of the Locofoco rule that "to the victors belong the spoils." We are not of those who look upon the offices of the government as stakes to be gambled for, and to be used and distributed when won, for the purpose of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. Offices, we take it, are created for the public good, are essential to the administration of a well organized government, should only be used as a part of the machinery of government—to advance its interests and add to its efficiency. But as a house divided against itself cannot stand, neither can a government prosper or advance the public interests, whose various departments do not harmonize. Therefore Cabinet and Foreign Ministers are expected to entertain views of governmental policy which accord with those of the Executive, and the party which put him in power. It is also expected that partisans who spend their time in traducing the administration, in injuring its efficiency, or who use their offices to control elections, should all give place to men who will not thus violate their trust. And in all cases should removals be made, when incumbents want the qualifications of honesty and capability. Governed by these rules the administration has found it necessary to notify not a few that their services can better be dispensed with than retained.

But the party that originated the rule "to the

victors belong the spoils"—who adopt the principle that all offices of profit, should be held by the friends of the administration—that the Executive should use his power, to reward his friends and punish his enemies—should not be the first to "cry hold, enough!" The party which commenced the work of proscription by making more removals during the first recess of Congress after coming into power, than had been made by the six preceding administrations—is too late in raising the cry of proscription, when these partisan incumbents who for years have fattened on the Treasury are required to retire.

We regret exceedingly the painful necessity of recording this week the death of our fellow townsman, DAVID EBERSOLE, Recorder of the county. He died, after an illness of a few days, on Tuesday morning last, the 17th inst. On Wednesday his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of our citizens. Mr. Ebersole, for 7 years held the office of county Recorder, discharging the duties in a most satisfactory manner. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, and an honest man. Seldom has death summoned from among us an individual who leaves behind him so few enemies. He appears to have followed through life, with singular success, the Apostolic injunction—"If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

## Cholera in the Penitentiary.

This terrible destroyer for a number of days has wrought frightful havoc amongst the inmates of the Penitentiary. More than one hundred of the convicts and several of the guards have fallen victims. Amongst the convicts are now sent from Carroll County. James A. Goulden convicted at the last term of our Court, entered June 9th, died July 10th—aged 35 years. Daniel Gibler, entered November 17th, 1846, died July 11th, aged 55.

Poor Gibler, it will be remembered, was convicted of an attempt to kill his wife. We learn he had conducted himself during his confinement in such a manner as to secure the confidence and good opinion of the officers of the Prison. His friends will with more regret his death, on hearing that he thus manifested signs of contrition, which might have fitted him for the enjoyment of his freedom and the regard and confidence of his family and friends.

## For the Free Press.

MR. EDITOR:

There is now a pusillanimous and pitiful whining from one end of this land to the other, amongst those who have been rioting upon the treasures of the people the last twenty years.—The voice of the nation has been heard in places already, and as fast as justices reaches the rioters, one at a time, they all bellow like calves, and in pitiful groans exclaim against the legal agents of the people, who, in obedience to the voice of the nation, in commanding purification to take place and justice to be done, bids them stand aside and give place to honest men. From the "Washington Union" down the long line of Locofoco sheets, even down to Cable's, is this the case—all unite in one general blubbering, howling, weeping, and wailing for the loss of the loaves and fishes. They are welcome to the privilege of complaining, but they ought not to be permitted to go unwhipped when they state falsehoods. Cable charges in his dirty sheet of the 13th inst., that persons called by him the "Cligue," had signed Mr. McCarty's petition for Postmaster at Leavitt, and then severely procured the appointment of Semple. That charge is wholly without foundation in fact. He misunderstands Mr. McCarty if he supposes he can make any impression upon him in that way, or any of his friends. He is too well known to be believed on any subject.—True, he may state falsehoods with impunity under protection of the statute of limitations. If that will not save him, he may stand behind the name of his infant son and slouch forth his state slanders and miserable falsehoods, without being called to accountability often. If that will not save him, still he is safe. Who would deign to touch the miserable wretch who tries to induce others to believe the election of Gen. Taylor provoked divine vengeance, and called the penitential scourge upon us that is now desolating the land? None surely will.

I shall let him pass, by saying that the charge is utterly false. We here in the country know how it occurred that S. Semple, Esq. received the appointment, and Cable's falsehoods cannot mislead us, or generate a division in the Taylor ranks.

MONROE.

## Senator Beaver—Mr. Hoffman.

B. F. Hoffman, a leading Free Soil Locofoco of Trumbull county, has got into a controversy with Mr. Beaver, of that county, a leading member in the Ohio Senate. Mr. Hoffman published a review of Mr. Beaver's able speech in the Senate last session on the Hamilton county cause. In this review he labors to establish the unconstitutionality of that part of the apportionment law which divides Hamilton county. He waked up an ugly customer in Mr. Beaver, who is himself a Free Soiler, and intimately acquainted with all the movements of that party, and denounces them with admirable boldness in his reply to the review.

The Ohio State Journal thus sums up some of the points of Mr. Beaver's first letter in reply.

In relation to the originality of Mr. Hoffman's constitutional argument, Mr. Beaver says—"The friends of the apportionment law have little to fear from the delicate retouches of the subject by Mr. Hoffman. We can say to him as the Vicar of Wakefield said to Stevenson the trickster, 'We think we have heard all that before.'"

Mr. Hoffman complained of injustice done him by Mr. Beaver, in classing him with Mr. Disney, Dr. Olds, S. P. Chase, C. H. Brough, and E. S. Hamlin—and says in his letter to the True Democrat, he "gave his motives honestly." Mr. Beaver responds that "If that is so, and I am bound to take the gentleman's explanation, then I did do him some injustice, for it was certainly suspicious company for an honest Free Soiler to be found in."

In justification of his quotation from the Vicar of Wakefield, and illustrative of its ap-

pliability, Mr. Hoffman "well knows Mr. Disney was the author of an argument very much like his own, long before the Congressional canvass last fall," and that "he quoted in the beginning of his inside of the 25th ult., an argument borrowed from Mr. Brough, or perhaps Mr. Disney, by Mr. Olds, and by him introduced into the Senate by way of preamble to his resolution in 1847-8."

In reference to those two political beauties, Townsend and Morse, Mr. Beaver says—"Mr. Hoffman was informed, before he became the poor apologist for these twigs, that they had become the willing instruments of others, to carry out a corrupt bargain, negotiating between the locofoco—Chase, Hamlin and others—to merge the Free Soilers of the State into object locofocoism. He did understand that! He did know, too, that the Hamilton county case was used as a decoy to afford the contrivers of the base scheme an argument to protect Townsend and Morse, who in the end were to vote through Breslin's apportionment bill, if those contrivers succeeded in fudging some Whig Free Soiler in the Senate base enough to take part in the game. But the Giddings men demanded his election an honorable principal, and cared little about 'figuring profitably in his constitutional business.'" One vote in the Senate, such as Townsend and Morse gave in the House, would have passed Breslin's infamous bill, but that vote could not be had. It was then thought that the bill should be remedied to make it some less atrocious. This was done. The bill is then known as Pugh's amendment to House Bill No. 130.

These bills will be laid before the public, before this controversy is ended. The bills themselves will utter such a volume of villainy, as will make even Mr. Hoffman stare. It is only necessary here to say, that Pugh's bill amended, passed the House with the aid of the corrupt coalition I have mentioned. And that their object, end and aim was to swamp the Free Soilers in this State, and subject them to the control of the slave-ridden Locofoco party, no one can well doubt. Such was the bargain—such the intention—and such the attempt. When the public shall be in possession of the bills referred to, it will be seen, under either Breslin's bill or Pugh's amendment, the Locofoco party inevitably elect a large majority on joint ballot, and a majority in each branch of the Legislature, over both the Free Soilers and Whigs of the State.

But Mr. Hoffman assures us he is honest! He took therefore no special interest in this scheme; yet it is vastly strange that he should make such elongated pretensions to disinterestedness and accumen, and not discover sooner, that he had associated himself with the very clique who had contrived to destroy the identity of the Free Soil party of this State, by merging it into old fashioned pro-slavery Locofocoism. He has moved with them, by a sort of sympathy, if not concert, and has turned all the same sharp corners and traveled the same road, to his conclusions.

Mr. Beaver proceeds with a long and able argument, justifying the construction of the Constitution under which Hamilton county was constituted two election districts; which position was made so apparent in his speech which we have published, that it is not necessary to repeat it here. He concludes his article with the following word of warning:

"In my next communication, Messrs. Editors, I will endeavor to show up the apportionment schemes intended to be got through the Legislature by corruption; which will occupy perhaps more space than you will willingly give, of which this 'Hamilton county case' is a mere decoy. And if Mr. Hoffman does not know it now, he can soon be informed by his new associates, that such was the fact. All Free Soilers who do not wish to be decayed or dragged into the old Pro-Slavery Locofoco party, had better from under."—*Cin. Gaz.*

## From the Ohio State Journal.

### The Penitentiary.

The pestilence still rages among the convicts in the State Prison, though with not quite so much fatality as for a few days preceding.—This apparent abatement is perhaps owing to the fact that there is less food for it to prey upon. All discipline is necessarily suspended, and the appeals of the poor fellows to be released from the house of death are almost enough to move the very stones. All attempt at labor in the prison has been suspended for several days. The chapel and all the shops, except the blacksmith shops, have been converted into hospitals. Two hundred has not been a high average upon the sick list for the last four days.

The Warden and Directors have united in recommending a pretty free exercise of Executive clemency. The Directors have been in constant attendance upon the suffering during the season of trial, and their services and sacrifices cannot be too highly commended. Two of the Directors, (Messrs. Ridgway and Martin) reside in this city—and have devoted their undivided attention to the wants of the sick and dying, ever since the pestilence commenced. Mr. Brown promptly came to the scene of duty, from Dayton, when he heard of the condition of affairs at the prison.

The physicians of the city have acquired themselves nobly on this occasion—foregoing rest, and staying at no danger. One has already fallen in the noble effort. Another is lying in imminent peril—both from disease contracted in their unwearying efforts to extend relief to suffering humanity. The Warden has done what any one man could accomplish, as well to avert as to stay the plague. He has shrunk from no danger. Not more than three or four convicts were put in cells last night. There are not well men enough among them to take necessary care of the sick.

## Announcements.

One dollar, INvariably in advance, will be charged for each announcement.

MR. HATTON:—Please announce the name of Patrick W. Smith, of East township, as a candidate to be nominated for Representative to the next Legislature of Ohio, for Carroll and Tuscarawas district, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention of said counties and oblige some good Whigs of both counties.

THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of George Pugh, Esq., of Harrison township, as a candidate for the Sheriffship of Carroll county, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, and oblige many voters of

HARRISON.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce the name of James Wilkin as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. Mr. Wilkin has served the people in the capacity of Commissioner for one term, and they never had a better one.—We therefore think he should be re-elected.

WHIGS OF MONROE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Horatio Hunt as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the County Whig Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. HATTON:—Please announce the name of John J. Auer as a suitable person for the next Sheriffship, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

ORANGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Joshua D. Patton as a candidate for re-election for the office of Auditor, subject to the decision of the County Whig Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Thomas Cameron of Washington Tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

A Friend.

MR. HATTON:—Please announce the name of Jas. W. Laughlin as a suitable candidate to nominate for Representative to the next Legislature of Ohio, for the counties of Tuscarawas and Carroll, subject to the decision of the Whig Conventions to be held in and for said counties, and oblige the voters of

FOX.

## Master Commissioners Sale.

The State of Ohio Carroll County, ss. James Teaff

In Chancery.

Ziba Norris et al.

By virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll co., Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court house in Carrollton on Saturday the 18th day of August 1849 between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit:—Town lots numbered forty eight and forty nine in the town of Harlem, Carroll county, Ohio. Terms cash.

GEO. F. KENEDY,

Master Com. in Chancery

July 13, 1849.

## Sandy and Beaver Canal.

The Stockholders of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company are hereby notified that an Election for directors of said Company will be held at the Canal Office in New Lisbon Ohio, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. D. HOSTETTER,

Secy. S. & B. C. Co.

July 13, 1849.

## COBB'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Parents, Teachers, and all who feel interested in the cause of education is respectfully called to the revised edition of Cobb's series of School Books, consisting of a Primer, Spelling Book, and Readers No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, published by B. Davenport, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The above series of books are now in general use in the schools and seminaries of the Eastern States, and are now being introduced into the principal schools and institutions of popular education in the West, on account of their superior merits over all other books now in use. At a meeting of the Teachers, and Board of School Directors, of Carrollton, Ohio, for the purpose of examining the series relative to their merits compared with others in use, held on the 7th of June, 1849, the board of Directors unanimously concurred in the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the undersigned school directors of School District No. 1, in the township of Centre, Carroll county, Ohio, that Cobb's new series of Spelling and reading Books, published by B. Davenport, Cincinnati, be and the same are hereby adopted for the exclusive use of all the scholars of said district, and that the same, as well as Robinson's Arithmetic be continued in use for the term of three years from this date.

Signed, A. W. Morrison, Geo. F. Kennedy, John Thompson, School Directors.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Carrollton, June 12, 1849.

Mr. B. Davenport:—I have used Cobb's series of Spelling and Reading Books for several years past, in the schools that I have taught, and I can unhesitatingly say, that they are the best class books of the kind that have ever come under my notice.—The improved edition now in course of introduction into our Western schools is a valuable work, and will greatly facilitate the progress of education in our seminaries.

A. W. MORRISON:

From the Honorable J. Pearce, President Judge of the 5th Circuit of Ohio.

Mr. D. Coles:—Dear Sir:—At your request, I have examined Cobb's series of school books, published by B. Davenport, Cincinnati, and I take great pleasure in recommending to parents and teachers the entire series as being most worthy of general patronage. I trust that these books will be speedily introduced into all our primary and common schools, feeling assured, as I do, of their excellence and admirably adapted to the purposes contemplated by the author and publisher.—Yours, &c

J. PEARCE.

Carrollton, O. June 12, 1849.

For sale wholesale and retail at R. H. McCall's Drug Store, Carrollton; also at stores generally in this and adjoining counties.

## PENMANSHIP.

The undersigned respectfully inform the young ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity that he has re-opened his rooms for the purpose of giving instructions in the above art. Those wishing to qualify themselves for teaching this elegant branch of an education, can now have an excellent opportunity on very moderate terms. He is possessed of all the late improvements in this branch, as well as in Etching, Lettering &c. Give him a call and examine specimens.

J. HOS. J. TOLAN.

Carrollton July 13, 1849.

The State of Ohio, Carroll County, SS. Court of Common Pleas, Vacation after May Term, 1849.

John Fleck, vs. Isaac Atkinson et al.

In Chancery.

Alexander Phillips, William N. Maffit, and Susan his wife, will take notice that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1849, John Fleck filed his Bill in Chancery against them and others, in the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll county, and State of Ohio; which said bill alleges, among other things, that on the 15th day of March, 1839, William N. Maffit and Susan, his wife, conveyed to Alexander Phillips Lot No. 16, in the original plot of the town of Centerville, now Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, in trust to secure the payment of certain moneys to Isaac Atkinson, Robert McEldeery, Richard H. Leggett, and John Fleck. Said debt further provided that if said moneys were not paid on or before the 15th day of March, A. D. 1840, then said Phillips should sell said Lot and apply the proceeds to the payment of said claims. The Bill further states that said Phillips has gone to parts unknown without executing said trust or having made a provision for the execution of the same. The Bill prays, that said lot may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said claims, and the said defendants are further notified that unless they appear, and plead answer, or demur to said Bill within sixty days from the rising of next Term of the Court, the said matters and things in said Bill will be taken as confessed and decreed thereon accordingly.

McCLAVE & CROSIER,

Sol. for Complainant.

July 13, 1849.

## An Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures of Carroll County, O., from the 10th of June, 1848, till the 13th of June, 1849.

Treasurer of Carroll Co., Dr.			
To County Funds collected in Duplicate 1849, and Miscellaneous Funds,		14310	13 1
By amount of orders redeemed,		4320	81 4
Balance due the Treasury,		10	68 3
To Bridge fund on settlement, 1848,	505	74	7
To amount collected on duplicate 1848	320	40	0
By amount of orders redeemed,		766	14 7
Balance in Treasury,		580	00 0
		186	14 7
To amt. road funds on settlement, 1848,	23	69	1
Am. collected on duplicate 1848,	1401	95	9
By amt. orders redeemed		1425	65 9
Balance in Treasury,		1401	95 9
		83	69 1
To amt. of Poor House on settlement 1848,	84	96	3
Am. collected on duplicate 1848,	410	19	8
By amt. of orders redeemed,		493	16 1
Balance in Treasury,		447	00 0
		48	16 1
To amt. 3 per cent fund on settlement, 1848,			
By amt. of orders redeemed,		652	08 7
Balance in Treasury,		318	00 0
		334	08 7
To amt. of School funds on settlement, 1848,	68	99	3
To amt. received from different sources,	4671	60	2
By amt. of orders redeemed,		4730	59 5
Balance in Treasury,		4702	68 0
		37	71 5
To amt. Tp. funds on settlement, 1848,	28	85	7
To amt. collected on duplicate 1848,	1263	14	1
By amt. of orders redeemed		1291	99 8
Balance in Treasury,		1263	14 1
		28	85 7
To amt. of Militia funds on settlement 1848,			
By orders redeemed,		6	58 0
Balance in Treasury,		1	87 6
		4	70 5
Recapitulation,			
To outstanding orders,		3387	87 4
To County's loan of Surplus,		954	06 5
Total,		4341	93 9
By aggregate of funds in Treasury,		663	36 3
Total indebtedness of County,		83,678	57 6

Auditor's Office, Carroll Co., Ohio.

Carrollton, June 13th, 1849.

I, Joshua D. Patton, Auditor of Carroll County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct Exhibit of the condition of the Treasury of Carroll county on the 13th day of June 1849—as appears from the Books in this office.

JOSHUA D. PATTON, Aud'r C. C. O.

June 20, '49—31.

## Estate of Dr. Thomas Cummings.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the estate of Dr. Thomas Cummings, late of Carroll county O., dec'd. Those indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment, and those holding unsettled claims against said estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, within one year from this date. THOMAS H. CUMMINGS, ANTHONY CUMMINGS, Executors.

June 15, 1849.

## Road Tax.

The Commissioners of Carroll Co., at their March session, 1849—levied a tax for road purposes of six tenths of one mill. The above levy may be discharged by labor on the roads under the supervision of the several districts, at the rate of 75 cents per day. JOSHUA D. PATTON, Auditor of Carroll Co.

June 15, 1849.

## Rail Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that books will be opened at the store of J. Forbes in New Hagerstown, and at H. Roby's store in Leesville, Carroll county Ohio, on Saturday the 16th of June, 1849, to receive subscriptions of stock to the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road, under the supervision of the following named gentlemen, viz: H. Roby, James Forbes sen. and Samuel Dunlap, Esq. 1y Order of the Board.

may, 25 '49.—4w.

## Dissolution.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between George Arbutckle and Henry Yockey was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by Geo. Arbutckle where the highest price will be paid at all times for Wheat. GEO. ARBUTCKLE, Malvern, May 18, 1849—3t.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between James Mears and Francis Hart, under the firm of James Mears & Co., in Malvern, is now, by mutual consent, dissolved. All those in any manner indebted to said firm are to pay to James Mears, who will settle with all those to whom the late firm are owing. JAMES MEARS, FRAS. HART.

Malvern, May 15, 1849.

James Mears Takes this METHOD to call on those indebted as above, to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to him, in order that he may thereby be enabled to settle up the business with the least possible delay.

To Wagon Makers.—I will sell the Carrollton and Long plow moulds, screwed up with 2 screws, at \$25 per dozen. A. L. LITTELL, near 9 49

## WANTED.

An Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business apply to W. BUTLER, N. B. None need apply who are afflicted with the fatal distal disease, Lazaret! W. B. Carrollton, May 11, '49—4t.

## Estate of Robert Craven.

The undersigned has been appointed, and qualified, as Administrator with the executorial will annexed, of Robert Craven Esq., late of Harlem Carroll county Dec'd. Those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated for settlement within one year from this date. VAN BROWN, Adm.

July 13, 1849.

## SALT.

20 Barrels Yellow-creek salt, on hand and for sale, by SINCLAIR & BRACKIN, Carrollton, October 20, 1848—2-t.

July 13, 1849.

## Clinton Paper Mill.

THE CLINTON PAPER MILL, situated at Steubenville, Ohio, having been enlarged and improved, and as a very great expense added new and the most improved kind of machinery, is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Writing, Printing, Wrapping and Cotton Yarn Papers, Bonnet Boards,